LUME 1 NUMBER 12 SEPTEMBER 1974

Planning

DEP citizens' bulletin

PROPOSED REGULATIONS

SEPTIC CODE

It is estimated that there are 15,000 -
,000 septic failures a year in our State.

It is also estimated that each year ap-
ximately $25 million is spent to sewer
eas in Connecticut where septic failures
e irretrievable. Additional millions are
ent by private citizens attempting to
lvage failing systems.

Sewering over "mistakes" often precipi-
tes further development in areas where
her natural resource limitations render
e land unsuitable for normal construction
rposes. Development in such areas often
dangers groundwater supplies, and there-
re drinking water, wetlands and other
tural resources -- all of which may fore-
ose development options in other parts of
unicipality. In short, we continue too
ten to let "mistakes" set the pattern for
velopment.

In light of these sobering facts, the
epartments of Health and Environmental Pro-
tion are proposing to jointly revise State
gulations governing installation of sub-
rface sewage disposal systems, connections
sewer systems, and septage disposal. The
epartment will offer proposed regulations
r public comment at hearings on September
, 24, 25 and 30 (see calendar for details)

The proposed regulations set up a revised
rocedure for processing permits required
or installation of septic systems. The new
ermit system will more specifically define
ngineering limitations and requirements in
reas marginally suited to septic systems.
roposed permits are separated into eleven
ategories, according to the natural re-
ource base of the land into which the
ystem will go, as well as the volume and
omposition of the sewage to be handled.
his will represent a substantial tightening
f standards.

PROPOSED CATEGORIES

Category I discharges include but are not limited to discharges of domestic sewage, industrial wastes or cooling water to the surface waters; discharges of industrial waste, cooling water or significant volumes (greater than 5,000 gallons per day) of domestic sewage to the groundwaters or to the surface waters indirectly via a public sewerage system.

Category II includes discharges of domestic sewage to a municipal sewerage system in quantities wherein the total volume is less than 5,000 gallons per day or less than five percent of the average daily design flow of the receiving sewage treatment plant, whichever is less.

Category III discharges include small volume discharges of domestic sewage to public sewers which are not owned by a municipality regardless of the ownership of the receiving sewage treatment plant.

Category IV discharges cover only the act of discharging septage from a vehicle to a septage receiving facility....No person or municipality shall discharge septage without a permit issued by the Commissioner....Any person or municipality holding a permit to dispose of septage shall file written monthly reports with the Commissioner detailing such information concerning the permittee's operations as the Commissioner may reasonably require....

Category V includes discharges of less than 2,000 gallons per day of domestic sewage through subsurface sewage disposal systems: provided that the percolation rate, groundwater table, soil types, bedrock, fill, and the minimum setback distances standards are complied with.

IN THIS ISSUE

eptic Code Regulations 1
olid Waste Regulations 4
esticide Regulations 6
nergy Overview 7
onnecticut Energy Agency 7
nergy Conservation Corps 9
esources Recovery 10
Recovery Authority 12
Recycling 13
Oil Spills 15
Coal Conversion 17
New Regulations 19
New State Forester 20
Youth Conservation Corps 20
DEP at Work 21
Environmental Interns 24
Calendar 26

Discharges in this category require a minimum of field data and engineering design information. The category includes only small volume discharges in relatively favorable natural resource conditions not limited by size, structures or other utilities.

Category VI includes discharges of less than 2,000 gallons per day of domestic sewage through subsurface sewage disposal systems where natural resource limitations as enumerated for Category V are moderately limiting.

Discharges in this category require detailed site investigations and engineering design of the disposal system. Natural resource conditions are limiting but may be overcome through careful design.

Category VII includes discharges of domestic sewage greater than 2,000 gallons per day but less than 5,000 gallons per day through subsurface sewage disposal systems where the percolation rate, water table, bedrock, slope, fill and setback conditions are within the limitations described in Categories V and VI above.

Discharges in this category require a special design of the septic tank and dosing arrangement due to the volume of sewage to assure proper sedimentation and distribution within the natural resource conditions encountered.

Category VIII includes any discharge of domestic sewage less than 5,000 gallons per day through a subsurface sewage disposal system wherein minimum setback distances cannot be met.

Subsurface sewage disposal systems in this category are difficult to design and install due to the proximity of drinking water sources. Careful design and analysis can occasionally show that the minimum separating distances from drinking water sources may be waived by the agency or agent responsible for the enforcement of the Public Health Code.

Category IX includes any discharge of domestic sewage or domestic sewage and food service wastewater from restaurants, schools, nursing homes, parks, labor camps, or recreational camps but not including vehicle pump-out facilities of less than 5,000 gallons per day to a subsurface sewage disposal system which otherwise conforms to the limitations described for categories V, VI, VII and VIII above.

Discharges in this category require additional engineering design information to assure proper operation of the disposal system. Pretreatment of sewage flows may be necessary.

Category X includes any discharge of domestic sewage of less than 5,000 gallons per day through a subsurface sewage disposal system, with severe natural resource limitations, and where the minimum standards for setback distances cannot be met.

Discharges in this category are severely limited by the natural resource conditions and/or limited site. These conditions define areas of special concern requiring extensive site investigation. These limitations may possibly be overcome through detailed site and resource condition evaluation and careful design.

Category XI includes discharges of domestic sewage of less than 5,000 gallons per day through a subsurface sewage disposal system which does not conform to the minimum standards or the permeability rate of the soil is less than specified.

Discharges in this category are considered in general not to be acceptable and a variance from the regulations must be granted through the public hearing procedure. Permits can only be granted by the Commissioner.

PROPOSED PERMIT PROCEDURE

Septic system permit applications in most cases will be acted upon by a local delegated authority, who will usually be the present local health authority, and the Public Health Code will be enforced. The local authority will have delegated to him, however, the additional enforcement powers given to DEP under Section 25-54i of the General Statutes. He will also have the benefit of training programs and materials compiled by DEP and the Department of Health. The two departments will be working closely with local authorities to define administrative procedures to be followed under the proposed program.

The regulations propose the following procedural requirements:

1) An applicant for a permit to discharge domestic sewage to a subsurface sewage disposal system shall submit, on a form prescribed by the Commissioner, notification to the delegated agency or agent of his intent to conduct field investigations for the purpose of designing a subsurface sewage disposal system. The delegated agency or agent shall, within a reasonable period after receipt of the notification, schedule a mutually acceptable date for conducting such investigations.

2) After completion of such field

investigation the applicant may complete and file with the delegated agency or agent an application in triplicate for such permit on a form prescribed by the Commissioner. The delegated agent shall advise the applicant to the extent possible, the category in which such discharge will be considered and advise him of the appropriate procedures to follow.

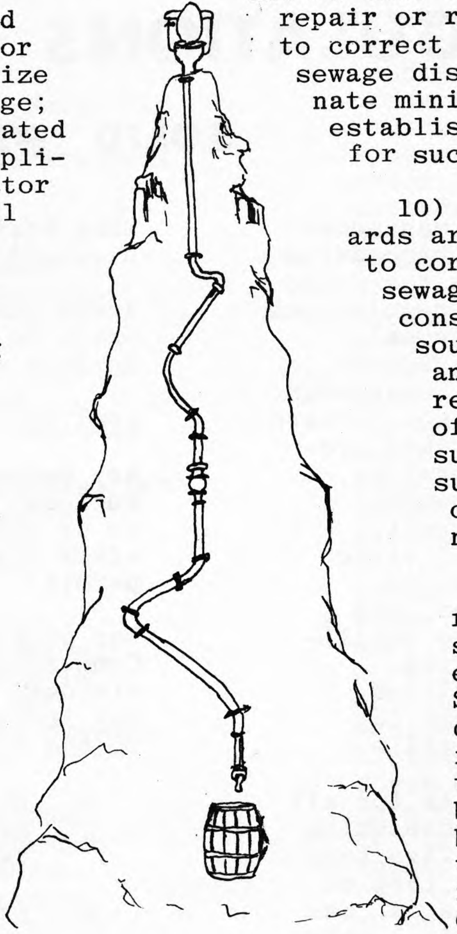
3) The delegated agent shall file copies of all completed application forms and his field investigation report with the Department of Environmental Protection.

4) Upon receipt of a completed application the delegated agency or agent shall within 60 days authorize or disapprove the subject discharge; provided, however, that the delegated agency or agent may refer such application with comments to the Director at any time and the Director shall within 60 days from the date on which he deems such application complete authorize or disapprove the subject discharge provided, however, that if a public hearing is required he shall act within 60 days of the conclusion of the hearing.

5) If the Commissioner or his delegated agency or agent finds that the proposed system to treat such discharge will protect the waters of the state from pollution, and therefore authorizes the discharge, the applicant may file construction plans and specifications for the proposed system with the Director and/or with the delegated agency or agent for review and approval.

6) The delegated agency or agent shall inspect the construction of each subsurface sewage disposal system within his jurisdiction prior to issuance of a permit. After such inspection and written verification of the completion of construction in accordance with the approved plans and specifications by the applicant or his agent the permit may be issued.

7) No approval, authorization or permit shall be issued by the Commissioner or any delegated agency or agent which does not conform to the minimum requirements of the Public Health Code adopted pursuant to Section 19-13 of the Connecticut General Statutes without the written concurrence of the agency charged with the enforcement of said Public Health Code.



8) Failure or refusal of the agency charged with the enforcement of the Public Health Code to provide written comments, concurrence, or to disapprove of the proposed discharge within 30 days of a specific request by the Director shall be considered a disapproval of same.

9) No subsurface sewage disposal system shall after January 14, 1975 be constructed, altered, or rebuilt except in compliance with this section. Any alteration or rebuilding shall be considered a new discharge subject to all the requirements of this section except that if such alteration, repair or rebuilding is to be accomplished to correct an existing subsurface sewage disposal system failure, alternate minimum standards may be established by the Commissioner for such discharge.

10) When alternate minimum standards are approved by the Commissioner to correct an existing subsurface sewage disposal failure he shall consider such system a potential source of pollution and issue an order which shall be recorded on the land records of the permittee describing such condition and imposing such restrictions on the use of the system as he deems necessary.

DEP regards these proposed regulations as a significant step in its efforts to maintain environmental quality in the State. Through various department programs, we are in the process of identifying the State's natural resource base more clearly than ever before, have more information to make available to those involved in development decisions, and are able, with these proposed regulations, to put that information to proper use in a significant statewide program. Conversely, the new permit system, besides putting natural resource information to good use, will itself provide a wealth of new data. Specifics on groundwater and slope, bedrock and soils asked for on the permit application will be integrated with our present knowledge, and provide a picture of the State's resources far more detailed - and thus useful - than we have had before. This information will be returned to the towns through many channels, including DEP's series of workshops on natural resource data in each town in the State.

Septic failures are one of the most significant environmental problems which still face us in Connecticut. We've been forced to literally pour money down the drain, to build expensive solutions to problems which could have been prevented, and suffer all the inconvenience, discomfort and health hazards as well as expense. We must get ahead of the septic failure problem. The way to do this is to build systems right from the start, not treat them after they fail.

The Department hopes all environmentally concerned citizens will appear and testify at the hearings. The regulations are, most definitely, DRAFT regulations and the comments of those affected are needed to produce an effective final program. DEP receives department related clippings from every newspaper in the State - and a significant percentage of these deal with sewage problems. Obviously, sewage presents a problem for many in the state, as well as affecting land use and economic patterns. The hearings are the forum in which to show your concern.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

DEP has proposed solid waste management regulations in order to outline procedures it will follow in giving permits for solid waste facilities. The proposed regulations are the first on solid waste disposal sites to be promulgated by DEP. (Before the department's formation, the Department of Health had jurisdiction over solid waste management.) The regulations include procedures for certification of operators, variances, violations and enforcement procedures, public hearings, correct management and operation of solid waste disposal areas including bulky waste disposal areas, transfer stations, and the proper closing of solid waste facilities when their useful life is over. Hearings will be held in three cities beginning September 19, to discuss the regulations (see calendar for details.)

The regulations require permits for all solid waste facilities except those which process or dispose of less than five tons of solid waste per year provided they do not accept hazardous or toxic wastes, and those for the disposal of clean fill which will not pollute ground and surface waters of the state.

Any records, reports or other information obtained or on file at DEP will be made available to the public unless it is shown that doing so would divulge methods or processes entitled to protection as trade secrets.

Excerpts from the proposed regulations follow:

PERMITS FOR SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Permits...shall not be required for...

Solid waste facilities at which less than five tons per year of solid waste are processed or disposed of, provided that hazardous or toxic waste is not disposed of at the area.

Areas for the disposal of clean fill which do not pollute ground and surface waters of the State...

Application for permits

...Any person, municipal authority or regional authority who builds, establishes or alters a solid waste facility after July 1, 1971, must obtain a permit...unless excluded by the above...

...For purposes of permit application, the Commissioner shall classify solid waste disposal areas. Such classification may include, but need not be limited to the following scheme:

a. Existing solid waste disposal areas where no expansion will take place

b. Existing solid waste disposal areas where expansion will take place

c. Existing solid waste disposal areas which will be closed within one year of the date of these regulations

d. New solid waste disposal areas to be permitted after satisfactory review and approval of an application.

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Information required by the Commissioner shall depend upon the class of the solid waste disposal areas.

DENIAL OR REVOCATION OF A PERMIT

A permit may be denied if the Commissioner determines that:

the engineering information and operation and management plan submitted by the applicant indicates that the solid waste facility will not be operated in compliance with applicable statutes or regulations; or

the location is unsuited for the operation of the facility because such operation will adversely affect the public health and safety or the environment of the State...

the facility does not reasonably comply with the muncipal or regional authority's 20 year solid waste management plan...

CERTIFICATION OF OPERATORS

...An operator certified by the Commissioner must be present at the solid waste facility at all times during operating hours, except as (herein) provided....

...Before an applicant is certified, he shall demonstrate to the Commissioner that he has had sufficient training in solid waste facility operational procedures so that he will be able to oversee the operation of the solid waste facility in accordance with applicable State and Federal laws and regulations. Such training may consist of on-the-job or classroom instruction or a combination of both in solid waste management procedures and public health and safety.

DEP shall administer to applicants for certification an examination designed to test the knowledge of the applicant regarding operational procedures of a solid waste facility relative to public health, safety and environmental matters.

Upon satisfactory fulfillment of the requirements of these regulations by an applicant the Commissioner shall issue a certificate designating his competency and knowledge of solid waste facilities and their operation. Certificates shall be valid for a period of two years...

MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AREAS

Standards proposed to apply to all solid waste disposal areas include specification for:

- minimum separation from groundwaters.
- drainage facilities to minimize infiltration or rainfall or surface runoff onto the area, to prevent erosion or washing of the area, and to prevent the collection of standing water on the area.
- flood plains. The deposited solid waste shall be adequately protected from washout and the threat of 50-year flood waters.
- surface water. Solid waste shall not be deposited so as to come in contact with surface watercourses. Disposal operations shall be conducted so as to minimize impact on watercourses.
- erosion control. Siltation or retention basins or other approved methods of retarding runoff should be used, where necessary, to avoid stream siltation or flooding problems due to excess runoff.
- access to area
- protection of personnel
- fire protection
- measuring procedures...shall be made for measuring and recording all solid waste delivered to and disposed of at a solid waste disposal area; this may be accomplished through the use of weight scales, if available, or by estimating the type and volume of waste
- certified operators
- working face (size and construction of the site)
- equipment
- blowing litter
- cover operations, (including daily, intermediate and final cover)
- vermin control
- decomposition gases
- exclusion. Industrial wastes which are toxic, hazardous to handle or may cause contamination of ground or surface waters shall be excluded from the solid waste disposal area...
- resource recovery. Materials to be recycled shall be maintained in a separate area so as not to interfere with disposal operations.

The regulations also include specifications for bulky waste disposal; they are less restrictive than those for other solid waste. Separate bulky waste disposal areas are not required; bulky wastes must be placed so that they do not make contact with either ground or surface waters; they must be spread and compacted upon deposit, and covered where needed to prevent fires and the harboring and breeding of vermin. Copies of the regulations are available from DEP's Solid Waste Unit, Room 114.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS

PESTICIDES

DEP has also proposed regulations on classification and registration of pesticides sold or shipped in the state.

P.A. 73-540, to take effect October 1, 1974, provided among other things that all pesticides sold or shipped in Connecticut must be registered by the Commissioner.

The act also provides that all pesticides registered in the state must be classified for general, restricted or permit use according to the environmental and health effects they may produce.

The state act was passed in response to the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 which required each state to adopt is own laws and programs to certify, register and categorize pesticides, their sellers and users.

At present, Connecticut's pesticide laws provide that pesticides must be re-registered every year, and set up what amount to "all or nothing" categories whereby pesticides may be used in most cases by either everyone or no one.

The new regulations proposed by the Department outline criteria for classification of pesticides into three use categories , provide for the phasing-in of a five year registration period, and set forth a variance procedure. Future regulations will deal with certification of those who sell or apply restricted and permit use pesticides.

PESTICIDE CLASSIFICATION

Pesticides will be classified for general use unless their use would cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment. In that case, which will be determined by criteria in the regulations, they will be classifed restricted. If a restricted use pesticide may cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment without additional regulatory restriction, it shall be classified for permit use.

The regulations propose that, when reviewing a pesticide for its classification, the Commissioner shall consider a number of factors, including but not limited to the following:

- human fatalities
- effects of toxicological significance including neurological or behavorial alterations and liver changes.
- mutagenesis and/or teratogenesis
- carcinogenesis
- severe skin or eye irritation
- persistence of the pesticide... or ... break-down product
- bioaccumulation of the pesticide or metabolite
- widespread or common practice which runs contrary to the intent of label instruction and prohibitions.
- risk of contaminating food chains and thereby causing chronic, delayed or secondary poisoning
- The extent to which ingredients or degradation products leach from the soil and/or drift as vapors from the target area
- synergistic effects

The Commissioner may classify a pesticide restricted when the pesticide is intended for professional use, is intended or labeled exclusively for aquatic use, or when the pesticide meets technical criteria enumerated in the regulations.

PERMIT USE

The regulations propose that restricted use pesticides shall be classified for permit use when they may cause, without additional regulatory restriction, unreasonable adverse effects on the environment. Permits are proposed to be granted for: one time use by licensed applicators including... permits for use of 1080 (a very toxic rodenticide) and aquatic uses of pesticides, and one time use by unlicensed applicators including... aquatic use or use of restricted use pesticides for termite control on property owned or rented by the permittee.

Permits will also be necessary for permanent use by:

- licensed applicators for agricultural purposes including but not necessarily limited to, the use of endrin for control of mice in orchards
- unlicensed applicators for industrial use if such use sufficientlv limits spread of the pesticide....

In addition to the previously enumerated criteria for restriction of pesticides, outdoor pesticides which have an "Environmental Degradation Index" of a certain figure which is determined by a specified formula will be further evaluated to determine whether use instructions are adequate to prevent unreasonable adverse effects.

A hearing on the proposed regulations will be held October 11 (see calendar for details). Copies available from DEP room G3A.

ENERGY OVERVIEW

As memories of long lines at gas stations and thick sweaters at home have faded, so has much of the effort to conserve energy. No miracle has occurred, however, to return us to the days of plenty. The crisis is not over and the end is nowhere in sight.

A great amount of education must take place about what conservation of energy really means. It doesn't simply mean lowering the thermostat a few degrees or waiting a little longer between trips to the gas station - it means learning to be more energy efficient in every aspect of living, from building design to personal habits. Energy is the basis of all environmental systems, yet as man uses it at present, it is limited. So limited, we cannot afford to be inefficient and careless in our use of it.

DEP Commissioner Douglas Costle's answer a few months ago to whether or not there was an energy crisis was an emphatic YES, AND IT IS BOTH SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM - THE LONG TERM BEING FAR MORE SERIOUS.

He quoted figures showing that the United States is the most energy intensive nation in the world: with only 6 per cent of the total population, this country accounts for over 33 per cent of the world's entire energy consumption.

The average American in less than one week, uses more energy than one half of the world's population uses in an entire year.

Costle said that even if we were to rigorously conserve and hold the amount of oil we use in this country each day down to 95 million barrels, "and make a lot of people mad along the way," we would probably have to do the following in order to balance our energy budget.

1. Immediately develop offshore deposits in such areas as the Santa Barbara channel
2. Increase our offshore efforts in the Gulf of Mexico
3. Develop offshore resources in the East Coast
4. Triple our coal production, including our strip mining operations
5. Develop geo-thermal power equivalent to 100 Hoover dams
6. Build dams in National Parks, such as the Grand Canyon
7. Accept the consequences of oil shale recovery, such as the equivalent of digging the Panama Canal every afternoon
8. Develop solar energy sufficient to satisfy all the heating and cooling requirements of all the homes that will exist in New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada by the year 2000
9. Bring on line by 1985 one nuclear power plant every three weeks and between 1985 and the year 2000 one nuclear power plant every week.

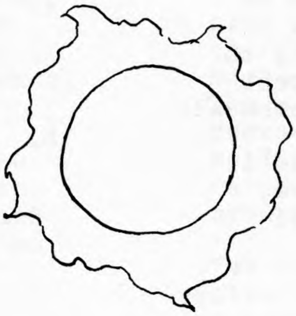
We are not, of course, doing all this - nor should we necessarily. There are alternative energy means still to be explored, but we must do so immediately, because our present energy means are diminishing rapidly.

Commissioner Costle said that there are two essential answers to the energy crisis - to analyze everything we do through an energy lens with an eye to conserving energy, and to increase efficiency of energy use. Recovery of resources usually thrown away is one way to conserve - this is discussed below. Permanently changing some energy habits is another. A third way is to have a firm grip on the situation at hand. This is the function of the Connecticut Energy Agency.

ENERGY AGENCY

Governor Meskill issued Executive Order 21 on December 12, 1973, which created the Connecticut Energy Emergency Agency (CEEA), the purpose of which was to deal with an increasingly severe energy shortage. The most immediate functions of the agency were (1) to make sure that gasoline and home heating oil dealers, who were short of their product, were better, or at least uniformly, supplied; (2) to keep the public informed of the changing energy situation; and (3) to encourage the conservation of energy throughout the state.

Key personnel and resources were loaned from various departments of the state government. Business and industry also responded to the emergency by contributing specially trained personnel at no expense to the state.



CEEA was charged with resolving the problems of allocation and allotment of fuel; stimulating energy conservation; planning for crisis and contingency situations and for economic dislocation caused by the energy situation; and preparing legislative recommendations. They were also given public information, education, and enforcement procedure duties. The agency had an advisory board and various committees and task forces - the most important of which were those concerned with allocation and contingency planning. It was headed by DEP Deputy Commissioner Eckardt Beck.

The CEEA was a temporary agency, and was superseded by the Connecticut Energy Agency (CEA) which was established by the 1974 General Assembly in P.A. 285 - making Connecticut the first state to have a formalized agency with statutory authority to deal with energy on both a short and long term basis.

THE ACT

P.A. 74-285, entitled "An Act Concerning the Conservation and Use of Energy," stated that "a shortage of energy supplies and resources exists in the state and the United States and that a critical shortage may be imminent, that the existence of such shortage is inimical to the public health, safety and welfare of the people of the state, that there is a necessity to implement the federal mandatory allocation order and other federal directives and federal statutes, establish contingency rationing plans for fuel oil, gasoline and other energy supplies and restrict the use of energy and that the necessity of enacting the provisions of the act to provide for equitable distribution and conservation of energy is declared as a matter of legislative determination."

The purpose and functions of CEA are much the same as were those of CEEA - to develop energy programs. But because CEEA was organized during the crisis situation, it concentrated its efforts on fuel allocation and energy conservation. The functions of CEA are expanded by P.A. 285. The Agency will operate independently for at least a year, building its staff and settling into its defined role, before any assessment is made as to whether or not it might fit into any existing agency structure of the state. On July 1, 1975 the governor must report to the General Assembly on whether the agency should continue to function as a separate unit or if its functions should be transferred to another state agency.

THE ADMINISTRATOR

CEA began its operations on June 1 with a $750,000 appropriation for fiscal year 1975. About 25 of the personnel loaned from other agencies remained permanently - the staff will ultimately be 58 - and in July Governor Meskill appointed a permanent administrator, Lynn Alan Brooks of West Hartford. His position must be confirmed by the 1975 General Assembly.

Brooks' first task as CEA administrator is to superintend creation of a statewide emergency plan to be used in case of another shortage like that of last winter. The plan is to be presented to the General Assembly by January 15, 1975. The administrator is also authorized to execute federal energy resource programs; investigate complaints of violations of state or federal laws, regulations or orders; coordinate state and local programs; cooperate with federal authorities, other states and interstate agencies; conduct studies and hearings, and carry out public education programs.

Brooks expects the agency to have

its largest impact in the future in the area of planning. He is concerned about creating a strong allocation program to insure that citizens in the state receive equitable distributions of all fuels at equitable prices, and to keep spot shortages to a minimum.

Brooks believes that the agency has a massive job in educating people in the state about energy conservation. He said recently that any plan the agency prepares will be worthless if the public does not understand how it works.

In addition to conservation education, CEA plans to publish information papers, including those geared to consumers of appliances. The papers will show the efficiency of various brands of particular products, explain how to use them most efficiently, detail how much power is needed for each, explain whether the product can be adapted to other uses, and explain which product best performs which functions.

THE GOVERNOR

P.A. 285 also gives the governor powers regarding energy, authorizing him to proclaim an energy emergency (subject to disapproval by a committee of six legislative leaders), and to implement the energy emergency plan prepared by CEA.

The act defines an "energy emergency" as "a situation where the health, safety or welfare of the citizens of the state are threatened by an actual or impending acute shortage in usable energy resources."

THE ENERGY ADVISORY BOARD

The act also creates an Energy Advisory Board of 15 members who are mainly concerned with long-range planning. The board will prepare a report on energy supply and demand in the state for the next five years and for the fifth, tenth and twentieth year after that, and submit it to the General Assembly by January 15, 1975. The board will also encourage programs to foster cooperative efforts by and among Connecticut business, industry, utilities, the academic community, and government to develop new sources of energy.

The act provides that the governor appoint four members to the Energy Advisory Board. Early in August Governor Meskill did so. They are: Donald B. Craft, vice president of Wyatt, Inc., of New Haven, Arthur L. Woods of Farmington, president of the Connecticut Business and Industry Association; attorney Russell L. Brenneman of Glastonbury; and Deputy Commissioner of Environmental Protection Eckardt C. Beck of Simsbury.

ENFORCEMENT

CEA has enforcement powers and enforcement officers to act upon them. The administrator is authorized to apply for a Superior Court injunction against violations of the act. If a permanent injunction is granted, then the person enjoined is liable to damages up to $10,000, plus court costs.

Research and development is not included in the agency's budget, but Brooks said he hopes to become involved in the search for alternative energy sources with perhaps some help from government or private foundation grants. He said that he sees alternative energy projects as a program which will be coordinated with programs in other state agencies.

The Connecticut Energy Agency is located on 20 Grand Street in Hartford; inquiries are welcome.

ENERGY CONSERVATION CORPS

One of the CEA's major tasks is to encourage conservation of energy sources; such efforts are being undertaken nationwide as well.

An energy conservation project co-sponsored by the Federal Energy Administration and the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO in cooperation with the Departments of Education in several participating states is being administered by the Bolton Institute, Inc., a private, nonprofit environmental research and training organization centered in Washington, D. C.

They will conduct an initial pilot program dubbed the Energy Conservation Corps (ECC), to engage the talents and enthusiasm of elementary and secondary school students throughout New England to promote energy conservation. It will serve as a model for possible expansion into other states.

ECC will hold a series of 25 workshops in New England serving 50 schools each, and will invite a team of one teacher and two students from every high school, public and private. Five of the workshops will be held in Connecticut, beginning in December.

The objective of the workshops will be to reduce home energy consumption and waste. They will emphasize the urgent need to conserve energy in New England and will offer a plan of action, with back-up materials, for recruiting and training high school volunteers to go into grades four through eight of the elementary schools in their area with an energy-conservation action program.

The elementary school program will involve a two-part home energy inventory. ECC's aim is to have the student's entire family get involved. Through the network of students, ECC will collect inventory results, tabulate them, and report aggregate figures to sponsors, participants, and other interested persons and organizations.

ECC staff will also provide guidance, contacts, and technical assistance for students and teachers engaged in energy conservation projects even those that may not be directly related to the elementary school home inventory effort.

The liaison for the program in Connecticut is Dr. Sigmund Abeles, State Department of Education, P. O. Box 2219, Hartford, 06115 - telephone 566-4825.

Future Citizens' Bulletins will carry workshop dates and details.

RESOURCES RECOVERY

WASTE INTO WEALTH

Energy producing materials are not the only natural resources that are diminishing rapidly - other resources such as copper and tin are also being used up at an ever-increasing rate.

A recent report from the National Commission of Materials Policy stated that a global crisis will occur if there is not a movement to international cooperation in the exploitation, distribution and conservation of highly depletable resources.

According to an EPA fact sheet, a study by a group of scientists at M.I.T. revealed that the static reserve of many valuable resources is well on its way to depletion. At the present rate of consumption, there is enough aluminum in the earth to last for only 175 years, enough copper for 40 years, iron for 400 years, tin for 25 years, petroleum for 70 years, and uranium for 66 years. These figures are substantially reduced when the rate of increase in use is tabulated. For example, the current rate of use increase for aluminum is 8 per cent, but with only a 2.5 per cent rate increase the reserve of aluminum is reduced from 175 years to 67 years. Similar projections can be made for all of these resources, the most dramatic of which is iron. The current rate increase of iron is 3.8 per cent, but with only a 2.5 per cent rate increase the reserve of iron is reduced from 400 years to 98 years. With a rate increase of 2.5 per cent there is enough copper for 28 years, tin for 19 years, petroleum for 41 years and uranium for 40 years.

But these non-renewable resources are not necessarily lost forever when they are mined and fashioned into products - they are often "thrown away" - and resource recovery is one way of unlocking them from waste. Seven billion tons of solid waste are generated in this country each year, 99 per cent of which ultimately finds its way back into the environment, as landfill or other forms of pollution. A balance point will be reached where it will become increasingly more economical to retrieve what is thrown away.

In Connecticut, enough ferrous metals are discarded to make 250,000 cars a year, enough aluminum to side 50,000 houses a year, enough glass to manufacture a half million bottles a year, and enough energy to serve 10-11 per cent of the state's current electrical energy needs. (These figures are from the GE study described below.)

A recent survey of more than 1,000 mayors and city councilmen conducted by the National League of Cities showed that

the average American city's most urgent problem is what to do with solid waste. In these days of energy crisis and inflation, one comforting thought may be the possibilities for management of solid waste - it is cheap, countries all over the world have it in abundance, and it is a liability which could be formed into an asset.

According to the EPA, there is enough energy in the solid wastes in large U.S. cities to light every home and commercial establishment in the country all year long; and if metal, glass, rubber, and other items are recycled there would be an additional energy saving equal to 30 million barrels of oil a year.

Plans to burn solid waste as an auxilary fuel to make electricity have either been adopted or are under serious consideration in 21 cities.

CONNECTICUT IN THE FOREFRONT

Connecticut was in the forefront of those planning to convert waste into wealth. Implementation of a $250 million system for converting household and commercial wastes into low-sulphur fuels for electric generating plants and commercially salable scrap iron, aluminum and glass has recently begun in Connecticut. The system in its entirety will consist of 10 regional processing centers which will deal with the 10,000 tons of solid waste produced daily in the state. The first two plants alone are expected to process 3,600 tons of solid waste a day, and produce electricity which will be used to help fill the regions' energy needs. The plants are also expected to recycle 80,000 tons of iron, 4,000 tons of aluminum, and 40,000 tons of glass a year.

The statewide system, the first of its kind in the world, is expected to begin operation in 1976 and reach completion in 1980.

It is the result of legislation, intensive research, and local debate. In 1971, the General Assembly gave the state - and specifically DEP - the responsibility for developing long-term solutions for Connecticut's solid waste problems. The law mandated a statewide plan for managing solid waste in every region of the state.

In order to fulfill the requirements of the act, the state worked with General Electric Corporation in a joint study of the solid waste problem in Connecticut. The goal of the study was to define the problem and propose a solution that was environmentally sound, economically feasible, technologically flexible, and socially acceptable.

DEP and GE compiled the most up-to-date and reliable information on the amounts and types of solid wastes generated in the state's 169 municipalities. A series of regional meetings was held, newsletters and brochures explaining the statewide system were sent out, and questionnaires were distributed in order to get the opinions of municipal officials on solid waste problems. The plan that developed from the one-year joint study attempted to reflect the views and will of all the people in the state.

The major technological conclusions of the study were that:

(1) sufficient technical processes exist now or will exist in the near future to allow disposition of Connecticut's solid waste on a statewide basis

(2) the best short-term answer com-

bining expeditious disposal of waste with a socially responsive application of its processed by-products is the conversion of the combustible segment of the state's waste into a dry fuel for use by electric utility companies

(3) pyrolysis-producing storable/transportable oil or gas from solid waste may be the best long-term approach if demonstrated to be economically feasible on a large scale.

The study provides for a Baseline System which calls for the 10 resource recovery plants to be opened between 1976 and 1984. The construction time of the plants is based on the urgency of the problem in each area. The Baseline System can have a net recovery efficiency of up to 80 per cent, depending on the particular features of the facilities installed.

Each facility proposed in the DEP/GE plan will recover and market glass, aluminum, and ferrous metals as well as dry fuel from municipal solid waste. The remaining residue from the processed waste, which will have to be disposed of using the sanitary landfill method of operation, is expected to be less than 5 per cent of the incoming waste, compared to up to 100 per cent in the present system.

CRRA

According to the DEP/GE study, a new solid waste management system can only be as good as the vehicle for its implementation. So, while the study was still in progress, P.A. 73-459 established the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority (CRRA) as the governmental body responsible for carrying out the plan.

The CRRA is a tax-exempt, nonprofit quasi-public agency charged with the responsibility of providing waste disposal services to municipalities in the state should they choose to participate by implementing the Baseline System as described in the GE plan. The Authority functions independently with its own board of directors, and is empowered to issue up to $250 million in bonds; design, build and operate the new facilities; market recovered products; condemn land with the approval of the town in which the land is located in order to establish landfills; and contract with municipalities to receive and process their waste.

The Authority has no regulatory powers and is basically self-sufficient. Expenses are covered by revenues from user fees and sales of materials. This includes debt service, although the state has assumed the ultimate risk if the Authority's expenses exceed its revenues.

CRRA has already let contracts for two facilities, in Bridgeport and Berlin. The facilities incorporate a two-part revenue sharing plan. The first part guarantees the participating municipalities a minimum per cent of the profits acquired by the firm contracted with, no matter what happens to the market. The second part allows the municipalities to share the excess revenues above and beyond this. The municipalities will initially get 50 per cent of the excess profits, with CRRA getting the other 50 per cent. As the price goes up on the reusable products, the municipalities' share of the excess return will increase to a maximum of 90 per cent.

New Haven and the Housatonic Valley are the next areas scheduled to get regional plants. CRRA is limited by statute to expend no more than $100 million by July 1, 1977, so these and other plants will be planned but construction will not begin until after that time.

The CRRA is in no way connected with DEP's Solid Waste Unit, which promulgates standards and oversees the environmental quality of solid waste management in the state, including solid waste disposal areas. Hearings will be held on new regulations which the unit will administer. See story later in this issue.

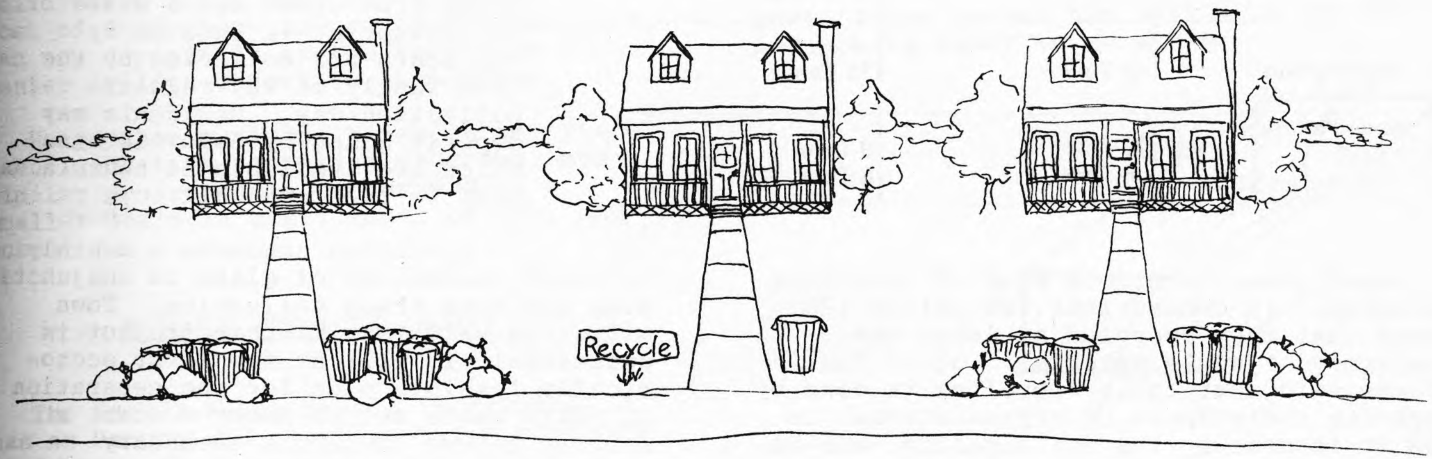
Municipalities are not required to contract with the CRRA or join the statewide system of solid waste management if they can provide management of their own which conforms to federal and state environmental standards. DEP's Solid Waste Unit has issued guidelines and has recently held conferences to help municipalities understand the objectives of the statewide plan (see August Citizens' Bulletin for details).

P.A. 74-276 established January 1, 1975 as a deadline for local plans to be submitted for DEP approval and set July 1, 1975 as the date for which the local plans must be adopted by the municipalities. The local plans must demonstrate to the satisfaction of DEP and the Regional Planning Agencies (RPA's) that the municipalities have engaged in the type of long-range policy planning necessary to cope with solid waste management problems. Regional solid waste management plans that are compatible with the DEP/GE plan may be financed by the state. The plans must be approved on three levels: by

DEP, by RPA's and by the individual municipalities involved. The CRRA will also be requested by DEP to comment on all plans.

Solid waste experts predict that since the cost gap between the conventional disposal method of sanitary landfill and resource recovery is rapidly closing, the cost of disposal for sanitary landfill in urban areas will ultimately exceed that of resource recovery. The statewide system of collecting and reselling solid waste will cost less in terms of both cash and environmental quality than the bury and burn method, and will produce a revenue, thereby eliminating direct subsidy by the state. Connecticut's head start in solid waste management not only guarantees less pollution and a decrease in the need for new disposal areas, but is also expected to save the taxpayers $100 million by 1985.

RECYCLING



Officials from the private firms involved in the statewide solid waste system have said that local recycling projects are compatible with the regional disposal plans. Although the regional plants can handle newspaper and glass, the municipalities can reduce their waste load and therefore user fees by continuing to recycle locally.

Benefits to the town include: extending the time during which a particular landfill area can be used, providing profit from the sale of reclaimed goods, and also an opportunity for large scale citizen participation. Recycling can reduce the amount of solid waste a municipality has to deal with, lessen air pollution caused by burning and water pollution caused by leachate and can bring down disposal costs.

In addition, reduction of solid waste conserves land - which is in increasingly short supply as the population grows. The landfill problem is particularly intense in Connecticut, as most of the approximately 144 disposal sites for mixed municipal wastes in the state are either illegal because they cannot pass health safety standards, or are nearly exhausted.

RECYCLING ALSO SAVES ENERGY

- Aluminum products made from recycled aluminum require only 5 per cent as much energy as those made from bauxite (the raw material from which aluminum is extracted).
- The returnable bottle system uses approximately 28 per cent less energy than the throwaway bottle system or the bi-metal can system.
- Pulp made from recycled writing grade paper uses only about 30-40 per cent of the energy needed to make pulp from virgin wood.
- Pulp prepared from the recycling of old newsprint uses 60 per cent less energy than pulp prepared from virgin materials.

Newspaper by weight makes up 12 per cent of solid waste, according to the Monmouth Eco-Center of New Jersey. It is easily separated and can be recycled to great environmental benefit, as **is** shown by the Center's analysis:

Environmental Impact Comparisons
for 1,000 Tons of Low Grade Paper

Environmental Effect	Unbleached Kraft Pulp (Virgin)	Repulped Waste Paper (100% Recycled)
Trees	17,000	0
Process Water Used	24 million gallons	10 million gallons
Energy Consumption	17 x 10^9 BTU	5 x 10^6 BTU
Air Pollution	42 Tons	11 Tons
Water Pollution BOD Suspended Solids	 15 Tons 8 Tons	 9 Tons 6 Tons

Many towns have some kind of recycling program. In Connecticut, 92 out of 120 said that they recycled at least one category of waste material. 53 of the towns said that their recycling is done by private individuals or organizations, in 38 it is done by the municipality, and in 12 by both private and public groups. Regional Refuse Disposal District 1 - composed of four towns which have banded together for disposal of their solid waste - handled recycling for four of the municipalities.

Newspapers headed the list of materials recycled. 78 municipalities recycled newspapers; next was glass which 67 municipalities recycle; 43 towns recycle paper other than newsprint; 39 municipalities recycle corrugated boxboard; 29 municipalities recycle aluminum; 25 recycle tires; 21 recycle metals other than aluminum; 12 recycle steel cans and 11 recycle bi-metal cans. In addition to the specific items listed in the questionnaire three municipalities indicated they recycle cans, two recycle motor oil, and 1 recycles refrigerators.

MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS

Towns are approaching their programs in various ways. For example, Westport began a new recycling program in the spring which includes paper, glass, cardboard, aluminum. bi-metal cans, and is expected to net over $30,000 annually in municipal income. It is also expected to reduce the costs of solid waste disposal for the town. The Board of Selectmen of Westport made a contract with the A.A. Recycling Company of Stamford, which specified $10/ton for metal (other than aluminum) cans, 5¢/pound or $100/ton for aluminum, and $20-40/ton for newspapers and cardboard. A particular benefit of this system, residents feel, is having only one company to deal with which does all the trucking for Westport's solid waste. Westport adopted a town ordinance in 1971 which requires source separation of newspapers from other solid waste materials.

West Hartford also adopted a town ordinance in 1971 requiring source separation of clean newsprint from other solid waste. The newsprint is bundled by residents and collected by the town weekly on the regular collection day. Residents may deposit glass by color in bins which are available 24 hours a day next to the town hall.

Newington conducts a monthly curbside collection of glass in conjunctio with its town trash collection. Town officials said that if this project is successful, it will be the first economically feasible plan for the separation of solid waste set up among a town, a private refuse hauler, a secondary materials dealer, and a major user of recyclable products.

Ridgefield came into the recycling scene early with its Environmental Action Program, REAP, which was initially founded in 1971 by the local League of Women Voters. Through the Conservation Commissio in the town, the Ford Foundation awarded a grant for a recycling center. The grant was conditional upon the town matching the funds, which they did by means of a "Dump Ball." Dancing amidst the garbage raised most of the money needed. The Center, completely staffed by volunteers, opened in April. 1974. But in the meantime, REAP created a positive attitude toward recyling in the town. In the past three years, REAP has collected over a million pounds of glass, paper, and aluminum.

Ridgefield recycling center is divided into five sections for materials collected. It is open on Saturday only, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and is always attended by a man who is there to answer questions and to help with unloading. Residents of the town bring their recyclable material themselves and separate it themselves. A wire cutter hangs on the wall above the glass bin in case anyone has forgotten to remove the metal rings. The attendant separates only the aluminum from the other metal products because it is a more difficult process. Businesses may bring their recyclable material to the center during the week if it is impossible for them to do so on Saturday.

The town takes responsibility for crushing the glass and trucking it to the glass company. Reynolds Metal comes to collect the aluminum, and uses an industrial magnet to insure that no other metal is mixed in. Newspapers are stacked in a truck trailer left by the paper mill; when that is full it is taken away and an empty one is left in its place.

Small businesses in Ridgefield benefit particularly from this system because they previously had to pay to have their solid waste taken away and disposed of. Most of this waste is recyclable and they can now deposit it at the recycling center at little cost to themselves.

Many other municipalities in the state have innovative recycling programs, and similar projects can be pursued on a smaller scale in every home, office, and school.

SCHOOLS, OFFICES, HOMES

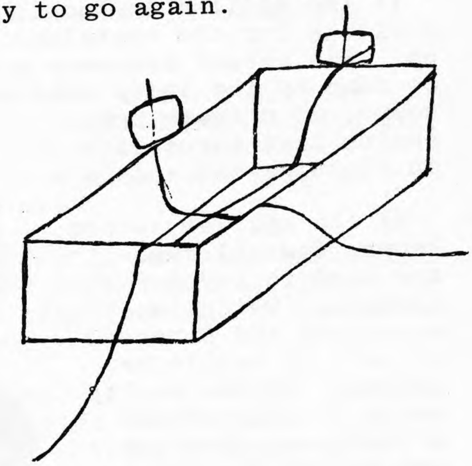
The Parker Farms School in Wallingford has an "econology club" in which students study both the economics and ecology of environmental problems. The name of the club is SWEEP - Students Working to End Environmental Pollution. In June the fourth and fifth graders at Parker Farms School held a recycling fair, where they sold products they had made from trash and recycled scraps. They worked individually or on assembly lines with materials donated from their families, the school cafeteria, and factories in the area. Every step of the production was analyzed in terms of what kind of pollution would result, what could be done to minimize it, how much the project would cost and how many items could be sold. Parker Farms School holds a recycling fair every other year. Last year the students made a $295 profit. Club members are also involved in other projects in which they study the economics of improving and protecting the environment.

Schools which are not yet involved in the recycling effort can begin programs by having special trash baskets labelled for collection of recyclable goods - including newspaper, other paper, cardboard, bottles and cans. Once a month a mother can come to transport what has been collected to the nearest recycling center.

It is just as easy to begin recycling at home by collecting recyclable materials for periodic transportation to a recycling center. Some municipalities offer monthly curbside pick-ups, while others have labelled bins at the local disposal area.

There is an easy way to stack newspapers in your own home or office to accumulate bundles before you recycle them.

Get a newspaper-sized box, lay string across it as illustrated below (whether the string is on a spool or not obviously makes no difference) and fill the box with newspapers as gradually as you wish. When the papers reach the top of the box, merely tie the string securely and lift out the bundle, pull or lay more string across the bottom of the box, and you're ready to go again.



OIL SPILLS

Field inspectors in the Oil and Hazardous Substances Section of the DEP's Water Compliance Unit are responsible for investigating -- and acting upon -- all reported spills of oil, paints, chemicals and other harmful substances.

A summary of the unit's activities in fiscal 1974 reported that 527 spill incidents were investigated. This was an increase of 161 incidents over the previous year. Most of the spills are investigated by Chief Field Inspector Russell Dibble or field inspector Peter Dziuba. Thanks to speedy reporting of incidents, quick action could be taken on the spills -- resulting in only about half of the spilled substances getting into the state's waters.

The rise in number of reported incidents in fiscal 74 is believed by DEP to reflect a greater number of incidents, not just better reporting. There were more spills reported in fiscal '73 than '72, but that dramatic rise was thought to be attributed to an increase in citizen surveillance. Now, though the level of citizen reports remains high, there simply seem to be more spills.

By law, spills are required to be reported to the State Police by the person responsible. Any person who does not report the spill he caused risks a fine of up to $5,000. But, in at least 135 cases, the spills were discovered and reported by concerned citizens rather than the person responsible. The sources of these spills are for the most part unknown, but some of the cases are still under investigation and the violators may eventually be taken into court.

If the spiller is known, he is responsible for the containment and clean-up. The actual recovery and clean-up may be done by the individual or company, towns, or private companies that specialize in cleaning oil spills.

If the spiller is not known, federal funds are used to pay for the clean-up, which is organized and directed on site by Dibble or Dziuba. If the guilty party is later found, a court can fine him and assess the cleaning costs. In navigable waters in which the Coast Guard also investigates oil spills, federal civil penalties are assessed against every spiller.

Often, small spills on the water are detected by smell -- riverside dwellers can tell by sniffing if there is a rainbow slick outside their windows.

Spills by vessels may result when bilge (waste water and oils from maintenance and operations conducted in pumping rooms) is illegally pumped into open water. When there are oily wastes mixed with the bilge water, boat operators are required to pump the mixture into holding tanks. Many, however, do not, due to laziness or lack of holding tanks at the marina. Usually, the mixture pumped into open water is so dispersed by the time it is reported that clean-up is impossible.

Spills are also caused by overfilling storage tanks, vandalism, deliberate dumping, equipment failure, carelessness and leaks in old tanks.

The largest spill, 41,000 gallons of home heating oil from a storage tank, occurred February 21 at Dahl Oil Co. in Norwich - possibly due to vandalism.

Recently there have also been a number of accidents in which trucks have overturned or been damaged enough to spill at least portions of their petroleum cargoes. The traditional solution of hosing down the road after a spill is one that DEP is trying hard to convince residents to abandon. Sanding an oil-slicked road and then sweeping up the saturated sand is the proper method.

Slicks may also appear after a heavy rain, when automotive oil dumped by home mechanics is flushed out of storm drains. Cleaning flushed oil out of a sewer system can be an expensive problem. Flushing it doesn't make the oil disappear - it just carries it downstream, polluting as it goes. This and all spilled oil can contaminate ground water or become firmly imbedded in food chains.

Retail gasoline outlets are required by law to dispose of used oil properly. Regulations promulgated by the Motor Vehicle Department, which are jointly administered by that department and DEP, require that by July 1, 1974 all new locations of retail gasoline outlets, new and used car dealers, licensed repair stations, and junk yards have a retention tank for waste oil which holds a minimum of 250 gallons. The regulations also require that the services mentioned above show proof that they have a contract with a waste oil collector licensed by DEP and the Motor Vehicle Department and shows receipts for oil picked up.

Some spills are from leaking tanks in homes. Some new home-owners are finding, to their sorrow, that their oil storage tanks do not have an infinite life expectancy. A harried home-buyer may check the drains and water pipes, but doesn't think to look at the oil tank until he gets an ever-rising bill for filling a leaking, and therefore bottomless, pit.

On an average buried tanks last 20 years or so. It is difficult to inspect a buried tank, and the out-of-sight, out-of-mind attitude has brought more than one tank-owner squarely into the problem of cleaning up the mess when the bottom corrodes, a seam splits, or a few pin holes wear into the metal.

The largest number of spills reported last year came from industry, with 220 incidents spilling 89,843 gallons; terminals spilled 85,805 gallons in 46 incidents; vessels, 2,418 gallons in 61 incidents; motor vehicle, train and truck accidents, 8,763 gallons in 25 accidents; private sources, 1,468 gallons in 21 incidents; and government facilities 2,855 gallons in 10 incidents.

According to Dibble the two months since the report was completed have not offered any let-up in spills. He and Dziuba rarely work behind a desk - they are usually out trying to determine the best and fastest way to handle an incident to minimize damage, supervising a clean up operation or looking for the cause of the spill.

In cases where oil mysteriously seeps out of the ground or a storm drain, a great deal of leg and lab work may be needed to determine the source -- and shut it off.

When this involves a buried storage tank, the expense can be considerable. The expense of not doing anything can also be considerable -- in terms of the environment and in terms of cash.

Any citizen who sees an oil or chemical spill or slick is urged to report it to DEP at 566-3338 during business hours, or by calling the local state police barracks or Hartford office (566-4240) at other times.

In cases of major oil spills, the state has developed a contingency plan to organize containment and clean up activity as quickly as possible. Many towns are developing similar plans among police, fire and civil preparedness departments to handle local emergencies.

A pamphlet explaining "How to Report an Oil Spill" is available from the DEP, Room 110, Hartford 06115. Copies of the annual report listing all spills are also available.

COAL CONVERSION

DEP Commissioner Douglas M. Costle has announced he is opposed to any attempt by the Federal Energy Agency to order Connecticut electric generating plants to convert to the use of coal.

Connecticut will meet national air quality standards for sulfur oxides and particulates by next year. In order to accomplish this and to provide acceptable margins for growth and development, Connecticut industries and utilities have "tightened their belts" and observed strict limits on the amount of sulfur in fuels.

Ordering utilities to burn dirtier fuels will impose restrictions on future development of industry in the State by cutting into the clean air margins so recently achieved.

Commissioner Costle made his opposition known in a letter to Russell E. Train, Administrator of the federal Environmental Protection Agency.

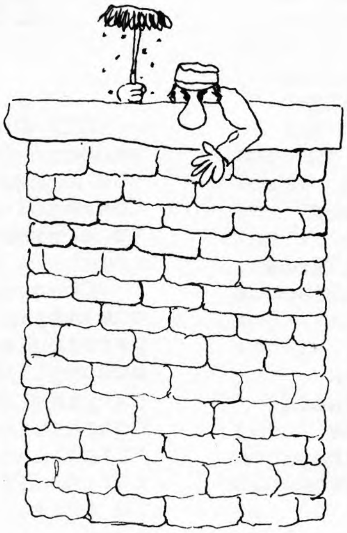
Ordering the use of coal would not be environmentally sound or cost-effective, and it would not contribute measurably to the nation's goal of energy independence, Commissioner Costle said.

The Commissioner supported the federal goal of energy self-sufficiency. He said Connecticut's utilities have contributed to that goal since 1965 by building nuclear generating units to reduce dependency on fossil-fuel units. By 1979, Connecticut utilities plan to supply more than half of the State's electricity needs by nuclear sources.

Converting nine Connecticut oil-burning plants to coal would save only 0.57 per cent of the annual national demand for imported oil. "This amount is miniscule, but the economic,environmental and health impacts on the State would be significant," he said. Connecticut is doing its share to achieve energy independence but "we ask that we not be forced to assume a disproportionate burden."

Adequate supplies of low-sulfur oil are available, he said, but the coal supply is at best doubtful.

"I strongly believe that energy independence,human health and environmental quality must be--and indeed are--compatible, if reasonable timetables are adopted to achieve these goals. Arbitrary and untimely decisions to switch to coal, without benefit of wise and careful planning, will disrupt progress already being made," the Commissioner said.



He summarized the major requests in his letter to Train: "I ask you (1) to require any power plant in Connecticut which received a conversion order from the Federal Energy Agency (FEA) to install appropriate sulfur oxides and particulate emission controls before coal burning begins; and (2) to acknowledge the inevitable long run adverse environmental effects on primary air quality standards that will be occasioned by use of coal -- regardless of whether the control equipment is in place beforehand -- and to determine that such adverse effects constitute grounds to permanently prevent the forced conversion to coal at Connecticut power plants." The basis for these requests was explained in the body of the letter.

The Commissioner continued in the letter: "I recognize that your authority is chiefly limited to deciding whether a power plant selected to receive a prohibition order may begin to burn coal before a continuous emission reduction system -- such as flue gas desulfurization (FGD) equipment -- is installed and in operation. In part, this letter is a request that you use your authority to protect Connecticut's air quality. In addition, this letter is a request for you to use your influence to help alter the environmentally unsound aspects of the energy policy described in the Federal Energy Act."

The Commissioner said he was basing his decision in large measure on a report submitted to him by a Task Force on Coal Conversion, which he established last winter to analyze long-term fuel availability in Connecticut and the technical, economic and environmental feasibility of stack gas-cleaning processes.

BACKGROUND OF THE TASK FORCE

On October 16, 1973, the Arabian and North African members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) imposed an embargo on shipments of crude oil to the United States and to European and Asian countries. This action created shortages of crude oil for refineries serving the U.S. market. The cutback in crude supplies was anticipated to reduce by 30-50% the amount of residual oil expected to be delivered to meet utilities' nationwide residual oil demand forecasts. The impact was predicted to be especially severe on East Coast utilities, which rely on foreign crude oil for 93% of their residual oil requirements.

As a result of communications from their suppliers, two Northeast Utilities companies -- The Connecticut Light and Power (CL&P) and the Hartford Electric Light Company (HELCO) -- requested on October 30, 1973, a variance from the Department of Environmental Protection to burn nonconforming fuels in their Connecticut generating stations. The variance requested a waiver from emission standards in order to burn oil or coal containing sulfur in excess of one-half percent by weight.

A hearing on the request was held by the Department of Environmental Protection as required by the State statutes.

On November 30, 1973, after hearing testimony presented on behalf of CL&P and HELCO by Northeast Utilities Service Company and by intervenors (the State Public Utilities Commission, the Connecticut Citizen Action Group, the Berkshire-Litchfield Environmental Council, and Attorney Peter Cooper), hearing examiner Eckardt Beck issued a ruling on the application. The ruling permitted the companies to burn non-conforming fuel for a period of 120 days; this period was later extended to allow partial consumption of remaining stocks of non-conforming fuel. Coupled with this permission was a requirement that a Task Force be established to examine the complicated issues connected with sulfur oxides emissions and to report its findings to the Commissioner. In a foreward to the ruling, Mr. Beck stated his intentions in establishing the Task Force.

> "Quick reaction to a crisis cannot blind us to possible long term consequences for our health and our air that may result from burning high sulfur fuel. I cannot tolerate an ending of inquiry into long-term energy problems. To ensure that a responsible group takes charge of the complex issues related to sulfur oxide emission control, I am referring to a technically competent task force appointed by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection the job of recommending solutions to prevent the recurrence of this year's serious environmental threat. There is

simply no reason why the generation of electric energy should require the sacrifice of clean air."

Four of the Task Force members were from Northeast Utilities, two from the Public Utilities Commission, one designated by the intervenors, and four from DEP, including the chairman, Dr. Richard Dowd, Director of Planning and Research.

The Task Force found that, for the immediate future, if the embargo by oil-producing nations is not renewed, and there is no federal intervention in delivery processes, Northeast Utilities has contracts for adequate supplies of low sulfur oil.

However, if low sulfur oil is used extensively throughout the nation to meet state air quality primary standards by 1975, the Task Force predicted a long-range shortage of this residual oil throughout the country.

The target dates for some state plans have been postponed, however, and some states are delaying switching present coal burning plants to oil fueled facilities.

The Task Force analyzed the state of various pollution abatement devices. The report referred to stack gas cleaning technology as "immature." Only one domestic coal flue gas desulfurization (FGD) system has so far demonstrated sufficient reliability in the removal of sulfur oxides. This is a wet lime process at Paddy's Run Station of the Louisville (Kentucky) Gas and Electric Co. The FGD has been in intermittent operation for six months, the Task Force stated.

Present FGD systems create problems as well as solve them. The wet lime/limestone processes produce enormous amounts of calcium sulfite and sulfate sludge that has to be treated and disposed of. Acceptable methods of treating and disposing of these wastes will have to be demonstrated in Connecticut, the Task Force warned.

Given the uncertainties in the future prices of coal and oil, the inflationary costs that could hit FGD equipment, and the possibility that converted plants could not achieve the needed 90 percent utilization, the Task Force felt conversion to coal with the FGD systems to reduce SO_x emissions could not be justified on an economic basis at present.

NEW REGULATIONS

INDIRECT SOURCES

As of October 1, a major air pollution program - the indirect source regulations for the state - will be going into effect in Connecticut.

In the state regulations, an indirect source is defined as "any building, structure, facility, installation or combination thereof, that has or leads to associated activity as a result of which any air pollutant is or may be emitted. Indirect sources include, but are not limited to: shopping centers; sport complexes; drive-in theaters or restaurants; parking lots or garages; residential, commercial, industrial buildings or developments; amusement parks and other recreational areas; highways, airports and combinations thereof."

The sources for which a construction permit will be required are those which will or may result directly or indirectly in aggregate total emissions of air pollutants in excess of 50 tons annually.

DEP will publish guidelines for the regulations in the future.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING

New regulations for hunting and trapping went into effect for Connecticut in August. DEP has been promulgating new regulations each year in order to establish the dates for the season and the bag limits. These new regulations establish the season as a day of the month, rather than a specific date, which will be applicable each year.

As well as establishing the season and bag limits, the regulations close the Gray's Creek Hunting Area in Westport, and limit for the first time the season for hunting crows. For copies of the regulations write to DEP, room 110.

SPORT FISHING

New regulations for sport fishing went into effect for Connecticut on September 1st. The regulations establish the season and limits for each of the species, establish some region changes, and two additional fly fishing areas - at the Moosup River in Plainfield and the Willimantic River in Tolland and Willington.

Also, the women's fishing area at the Branford River is abolished by the regulations in order to comply with a 1974 amendment to the General Statutes (P.A. 73-135) which provides that women will no longer have restricted areas where they exclusively may hunt or fish.

For copies of the regulations, write to DEP, room 110.

NEW STATE FORESTER

Theodore Bampton, DEP Deputy Commissioner, has appointed Robert Garrepy of Voluntown to the post of State Forester.

As State Forester, Garrepy is responsible for the management of about 135,000 acres of woodland in Connecticut's 29 state forests. He also directs the operation of the forest fire suppression and control unit, the state forest nursery, forestry operations on all departmental lands and the Cooperative Forest Management Program. The latter program provides technical advice and assistance to private owners of forest land and to primary producers of lumber.

Garrepy replaces Edmund Vandermillen, who served as State Forester for two years under a cooperative program with the U.S. Forest Service. Garrepy was appointed acting state forester in June when Vandermillen returned to the Forest Service. Garrepy, who won his new position through a merit examination, began with the State Park and Forest Commission as an administrative trainee in 1964. He was promoted through the three grades of forest manager and in 1969 was put in charge of the 24,000 acre Pachaug Forest, in Voluntown, which is Connecticut's largest state forest.

In March 1972, Garrepy was promoted to area manager of the southern half of DEP's Region IV, and in January, 1973, he became staff forester.

The new State Forester earned a B.A. in botany from Yale University in 1959 and an M.F. in silviculture and forest management from Yale in 1962. He is a past member of the Southeastern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency, representing Voluntown.

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

New nature trails, camp shelters and other improvements were made at various state parks and forests this summer through the efforts of 84 enthusiastic youngsters who received an environmental education in return.

The teen-agers, who range from 15 to 18, were part of the pilot Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) being administered by DEP. The high school students worked 30 hours a week at the minimum wage and spent about 10 hours in an education program devised by their counselors, most of whom were teachers.

Each of the seven teams of twelve students worked on a project it selected from the many available in the state's plan for its recreation and land management areas, according to Richard Couch, DEP Chief of Operations. Without the YCC, it might have been years before the money or manpower was available for the projects.

The education part of the program ranged from formal lectures by state foresters and biologists and on-the-job instruction, to quick runs back to the car to dig out one of the library of field guides so the students could identify an unknown tree or bird.

The state matched a $72,000 grant from the federal government for the program which was jointly administered on the federal level by the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, and DEP provided the time and guidance of its regional staff to the young and inexperienced crews. The participants of the YCC included boys and girls of all races and income levels, a goal of the federal program.

Selecting the YCC members was difficult since nearly 1,400 persons applied for the 84 positions. About 300 were interviewed on the basis of their applications and the counselors and director Jean Curtis selected the final group.

Connecticut's program is unique in several ways; the state supplied lunches to all participants and allowed the teams to work in more than one area if they chose. Also, most of the counselors were husband and wife teams, an idea that worked very well, and one that federal observers have said they will recommend to other states.

Guidance for the projects and general advice and encouragement came from DEP regional staff people, who helped make sure the teams had the necessary tools and supplies for their work.

The young conservationists at Penwood State Park in Bloomfield cleared a 1,100 foot trail, cleaned out a chestnut-log cabin that will be turned into a nature center, and sank 10-foot logs into spongy peat to support a boardwalk they want to build through a bog as part of the trail.

"We all underestimated the amount of work the enthusiastic young people were capable of," Counselor Arthur Skerker said. "They cleared 500 feet of trail through forest, lined the edges of the walk with fieldstone and then paved it with crushed basalt - in two weeks instead of the six anticipated. In the extra time, they cleared a trail they designed themselves, took a few field trips and helped another team at Hammonasset Beach State Park which was trying to revitalize the dunes at the beach."

Efforts to save the dunes with man-made devices such as snow fences have failed over the years to halt the slow erosion of the beach, which left the salt marsh bare to the ravages of winter storms and vulnerable to filling in by sand. The best way to restore one and a half miles of dunes is by transplanting beach grasses and allowing the natural barrier to restore itself. This the YCC team did.

The team also worked at Gillette Castle in Hadlyme clearing the former narrow-gauge railroad line into a passable trail.

Another 12-student team cleared a nature and wildflower trail at Topsmead State Forest in Litchfield, and two teams at Kettletown State Park in Southbury built two Adirondack shelters in the Naugatuck State Forest.

A 250-seat outdoor amphitheater in the Kettletown camping area was also built, the remains of a mill village at Gay City State Park in Hebron were excavated, improvements were made in Kinnie Brook in the Pachaug State Forest and a nature trail cleared in the Wolf Den Camping Area in Putnam.

DEP AT WORK

The following are summaries of recent DEP press releases not otherwise covered in the Bulletin.

WATERFOWL HUNTING SEASON

1974-75 waterfowl hunting season dates have been set, following a public hearing. In all coastal waters, and in rivers and streams seaward of the first upstream bridge, the season for ducks, coots and mergansers will begin at noon on October 16 and run through sunset, October 18.

The statewide season for these waterfowl will begin at 7:00 a.m. October 19 and extend to sunset October 26. The second half of the season will begin at noon on November 27 (the day before Thanksgiving) and extend through sunset on January 4, 1975.

The limits are four birds daily and eight in possession with the following exceptions: mergansers, five daily and 10 in possession; black ducks or wood ducks, two daily with four in possession.

There will be no open season for brant, redhead and canvasback ducks.

The open season for Canada geese will be from October 19 through December 27. The limits will be three daily and six in possession.

From October 19 through October 26, during the regular duck hunting season, the federal government has allowed an additional bag of two blue-winged teal above the normal daily bag limit.

Scaup may be taken for 16 days after the regular season. The extended season will be from January 10 through January 25. There will be a daily bag limit of five and a possession limit of 10.

Connecticut's waterfowl hunting and duck identification guide will be available in the offices of Town and City Clerks about mid-September.

FIRST SALMON BRINGS PRIZE

The first reward for the return of an Atlantic Salmon in the Connecticut River has been given; $25 will go to Edward Binke of Middletown.

According to DEP Deputy Commissioner Theodore Bampton, the 30-inch salmon was found by Mr. Binke as he walked along the bank of the Connecticut River in Middletown on July 18, 1974. Thinking he had found a large trout, Mr. Binke brought a friend, a member of Connecticut Valley Anglers, to view the find. His friend advised Mr. Binke to report the find to DEP since it looked like a salmon and there might be a reward.

The fish, although dead for some time, was quickly verified as an Atlantic Salmon by Peter Minta, DEP Anadromous Fisheries Biologist. The fish was specifically identified by a brand put on its back prior to stocking. It had been released from the Department's Salmon River stock-out ponds in March of 1972. Scale examination confirmed that the fish had spent two years at sea indicating its release date to be in the spring of 1972. The cause of the salmon's death could not be determined due to advanced decomposition.

Rewards for salmon in the Connecticut River are still available. The Connecticut River Anadromous Fisheries Restoration Program is offering a total of $3,400 to reward commercial and sport fishermen for turning in any returning adult Atlantic Salmon taken this year in the Connecticut River. $500 is offered to the first person to take in a live adult Atlantic Salmon taken in the Connecticut River or its tributaries, $100 for each of the next 19 adult fish turned in, and $25 for each of the first 40 adult salmon turned in which cannot be kept alive.

The goal of the program is to return Atlantic Salmon to the river and restore American Shad to their historical range in the river. The restoration program began in 1967, and over 500,000 juvenile salmon have been stocked since then. Mr. Binke found the first reported salmon since the program began.

Persons taking adult salmon should immediately contact DEP or any of its conservation officers.

FISHING PERIODS REARRANGED

Beginning July 15, 1974, the fishing periods at the public fishing ponds at Quinebaug Valley Hatchery were changed from four three-hour periods to two six-hour periods. The new periods will remain in effect until the facility closes for the season at the end of September.

Public use of the Quinebaug Hatchery fishing ponds is relatively light during the summer, which makes it possible to allow anglers longer fishing periods.

Under the new schedule, Period I will start at 6:30 a.m. and last until 12:30 p.m. Period II will start at 2:00 p.m. and last until 8:00 p.m. The one-fish limit will remain in effect. Anglers may catch and release as many fish as they wish; but, as soon as they creel one fish, they must stop fishing.

A permit form for the "public fishing ponds" can be obtained from the Fish and Water Life Unit, Room 255, State Office Building, at the Quinebaug Valley Hatchery, or from any of the Regional Headquarters.

BOATING ACCIDENTS

Boating accidents have claimed 12 lives this summer in Connecticut. The toll is fewer than last season, but DEP's conservation officers would like to see the number reduced to zero, and new boating safety laws will aid in that goal.

The officers are continuing their program of boarding and inspecting vessels on the state's rivers and lakes and on Long Island Sound. During the past fiscal year, they made 396 arrests and issued 237 written warnings for violations of boating laws, according to Frederick J. Pogmore, DEP Chief of Law Enforcement.

Of the boating deaths this summer, eight occurred in accidents involving boats less than 16 feet long. The conservation officers inspect vessels of all sizes to try to insure the safety of boaters in all kinds of crafts, whether propelled by engine, oar or sail.

Among the most common violations are failure to carry a U.S. Coast Guard approved personal floatation device (PFD) for every person aboard. This rule applies for every vessel, from yachts to canoes -- and even includes rubber rafts.

In state waters, wearable or throwable floats can be used. In federal waters aboard boats longer than 16 feet, there must be a wearable float such as a life jacket, for every person, and one additional throwable device, such as a life-preserver, aboard.

The law requires that floatation devices be serviceable and readily accessible. Officers commonly find that cushions are so worn from years of use that they no longer float - an unfortunate factor in some of the drownings.

Pogmore said he would like to see all water skiers wear a Cost Guard approved personal floatation device of some kind, though this is not required by law. The law does require, however, that during waterskiing runs there must be an observer in the tow boat in addition to the driver, and that an approved PFD be aboard the tow boat for the water skier.

Excessive wakes, particularly on rivers, also cause accident rates to rise, Mr. Pogmore said. He reminded boaters they are liable for any damage caused by the wakes of their boats. They are required by law to travel at less than six miles per hour when their boats are within 100 feet of shore, swimming areas, docks, or other restricted areas.

State law authorizes a conservation officer to order a boater to return to mooring immediately, if the officer believes the vessel's condition is so hazardous it cannot be safely used until the problem is corrected.

Five teams of conservation officers patrol Connecticut waters. They are aided by police from 49 towns and by two auxiliary State Police patrols. State Police Corporal William Daly from the Ridgefield barracks directs the Candlewood Lake patrol and Sargeant John Mulligan from the Colchester barracks directs the Connecticut River patrol. The U.S. Coast Guard also inspects vessels to assure compliance with safety laws.

Copies of the state's boating laws are available from any Motor Vehicles office or by writing to the DEP, Room 110.

SWIMMING AREA REOPENED

The swimming area at Wharton Brook State Park in Wallingford is open to the public again, after being closed two seasons because of a siltation problem caused by construction upstream.

Several thousand yards of silt have been removed from the pond, reopening springs within it. The springs and the stream together provide an adequate flow of water for safe bathing.

The State Department of Health tested the area and found it to be safe and in excellent condition for swimming.

NEW FACILITY AT ROCKY NECK

William F. Miller, Chief of DEP Parks and Recreation Unit, announced that a new bathhouse facility at Rocky Neck State Park in East Lyme is scheduled for construction immediately following the Labor Day holiday.

The new facility will be financed from bond funds administered by the State Public Works Department and will replace the original wooden bathhouse built shortly after the park was opened to the public in 1931.

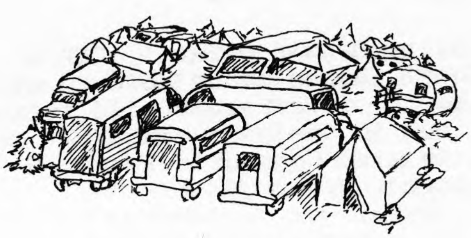
Designed to serve a variety of functions, the new unit will feature a weather resistant exterior, and will house a lifeguard headquarters, changing rooms, first aid headquarters, storage space, toilets and a park office.

A section of the sanitary facilities will be heated for the extended late fall and early spring operating seasons.

The one-story unit will be landscaped to blend with the shore environment, and will incorporate an observation section overlooking the waterfront.

It is expected that park visitors may use the new facility in June, 1975.

CAMPING PERMITS REQUIRED



William F. Miller, Chief of the Parks and Recreation Unit of DEP, reminds campers that a permit is necessary to camp on any Department lands.

He said a permit system is the only way to avoid overcrowding and continue to provide quality camping. Anyone camping without a permit is subject to arrest.

Campers may make reservations at least 10 days in advance of their camping stay at several state parks and forests. For a list of these write DEP, Room 110, address on masthead.

Permits for unreserved lots are available on a "first-come, first-served" basis.

FLOW RATE MEASURED

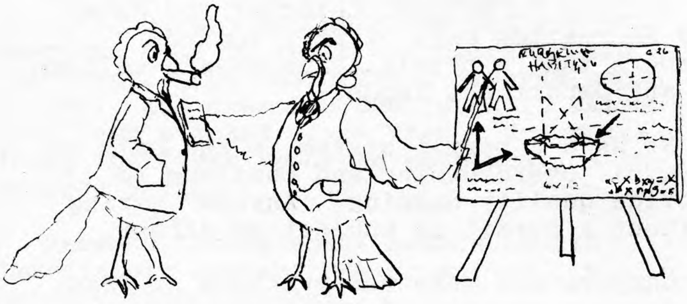
The U. S. Geological Survey and DEP tested the flow rate of the Park River for four days in August to better determine the effects various water bourne pollutants might have during the dry summer season. A harmless red dye was put into the system at three points: the South branch at the confluence of Piper and Trout Brooks, the North Branch near the Hartford-Bloomfield line, and at the confluence of the North and South branches.

The flow of the dye and its concentration was measured throughout the week. The tracer dye colored the river a brilliant red when it was first deposited, but as it dispersed it became less noticeable to the eye, although still measurable with instruments.

TURKEY CONVENTION

DEP will sponsor a meeting October 2, 3 and 4 of wild turkey specialists at Topsmead State Forest in Litchfield. State specialists from New England, New York and from as far south as Virginia will gather to compare notes on their respective programs and to evaluate Connecticut habitat which may be suitable for reintroduction of wild turkeys.

This winter, Dennis DeCarli, DEP's Wildlife Chief, hopes to be able to stock what will be the first truly wild turkeys in Connecticut in the past century. New York plans to give Connecticut enough birds to start a rafter here.



For the past 15 years or so, New York has been actively stocking wild turkeys from their original western ranges to other parts of New York, and has been supplying several other states as well. DeCarli said that 32 of the New York birds were given to Vermont over two winters, and within two years, the flock increased to about 600 turkeys. The wily adult birds have no natural predator except man, and turkey hunting has been illegal in Connecticut for years.

ENVIRONMENTAL INTERN PROGRAM

Many conservation commissions and other environmentally concerned organizations need employees to help with rapidly escalating work loads. But budgets are usually too small to handle full-time employee salaries, and many a town meeting has refused money for employee purposes.

There is, however, a program - the Environmental Intern Program of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, which can help solve the dilemma. Three years ago, Audubon initiated the Environmental Intern Program (EIP) to place students who want to work with environmental issues in agencies, both private and public, that have need of their specialties.

The program gives participants a chance to acquire practical experience in the environmental field by recruiting, screening, and selecting interns for a wide range of agencies which request students, thereby eliminating some of the administrative problems associated with temporary staff.

Internships are available year-round in seven states - the New England states and New York - though the majority of student interns choose summer to participate in the program, which runs with academic semesters for their advantage. Although the program caters to students, anyone who has a skill to offer that can be applied to the environment (which is just about everybody) can participate.

The program began in 1972 with 11 interns in three states, and has been steadily growing in popularity. In 1973, 400 persons applied for 75 jobs and in 1974, 900 persons from 45 states applied for 140 jobs. Mass Audubon is constantly seeking to increase both the number of internships it offers and the agencies it supplies and inquiries are welcome.

Mass Audubon began EIP with a two-year, $60,000 grant from the Jesse Smith Noyes Foundation. Since then funds for the program have been provided by the Ford Foundation and the General Services Foundation; the Rockefeller Foundation provided the funds to expand the program into New York State.

Most of the sponsoring agencies provide 70 per cent of the intern's salary, with Mass Audubon supplying the other 30 per cent from the foundation funds, but the percentage varies depending on the agency's economic situation. Originally, Mass Audubon provided a larger percentage, but they have been asking sponsors to take more of the responsibility to free funds so the program may expand.

Agencies seeking interns submit detailed job descriptions and promise to meet their per cent of the internship cost. Mass Audubon prints the descriptions and interested persons who fulfill the requirements of the agency may apply. Interns are selected on their ability to meet the needs of the sponsoring agencies, based on the working experience and academic background of each candidate.

Once accepted, participants must fulfill three requirements in order to successfully complete their internship: work for the full term (usually 10-12 weeks), publish two articles related to the work they did as an intern, and write an evaluation report of their internship. Interns are paid $75-100 a week, depending on their professional skill and educational level. Bonus stipends are paid when the interns complete their requirements.

There were 15 interns in Connecticut this summer, 13 of which worked for DEP at the State Office Building in Hartford. One worked for the Connecticut Land Institute in Hadlyme, and another for the Connecticut Conservation Association in Bridgewater.

The interns at DEP worked in two major areas: law, planning and research. Six interns did legal work which included examination of the statutory and regulatory authority of DEP, and environmental litigation. Six more prepared research projects which focused on land use, transportation, tax provisions for various land classification, and analysis of space and space heating growth. One intern helped in preparation of the Citizens' Bulletin - and was hired as its assistant editor.

Although EIP is a year-round program, there will be no formal program offered this fall because EIP's two coordinators at Mass Audubon are concentrating their efforts on a feasibility study which will consider offering the program nation-wide. EIP coordinator John Cook, jr. has said that the prospects are excellent for going national within a year or two as many foundations and organizations have displayed interest.

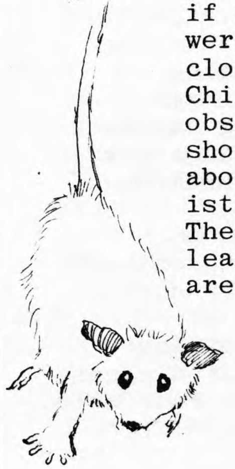
An essential part of the program is its self-evaluation process. Both agency sponsors and interns are required to submit evaluation reports which are kept in a library at Lincoln. A bibliography of these reports is available for review and copies are available from EIP Mass Audubon (there is a minimal charge for the cost of reproduction).

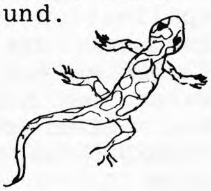
EIP offers a unique and valuable experience to its participants: an opportunity for interns to acquire confidence in applying their academic learning to professional situations, to make contacts in the environmental field; and an opportunity for sponsors to tap the resources of serious, concerned students of the environment. The program attempts to develop an environmental community consciousness, and to help build an experienced source of qualified environmentalists.

Further information from John Cook and Susan Woodward, the coordinators of the program, Massachusetts Audubon Society, Lincoln, Massachusetts, 01773

ANIMALS HAVE THINGS TO DO

To serve the best interest of the animals and children, the Humane Society suggests adopting and using the "24 Hour Rule": Small animals such as insects, trutles, frogs, and salamanders may be kept for a period not exceeding 24 hours, if the habitat in which they were found is simulated as closely as possible in captivity. Children should not handle, but observe the animals; they should research information about identification, characteristics, feeding habits, etc. The animals should then be released unharmed in the same area they were found.





CALENDAR

Public Hearings, deadlines for comment, noteworthy dates

Hearings may be rescheduled, or planned too late for the Bulletin publication date; this does not, therefore, pretend to be a complete or official list. It is wise to call and check scheduling before attending a hearing; for details call 566-3489 or number listed. All documentation may be seen at DEP unless otherwise noted. Some hearings may be completed before you receive this Bulletin; they are included to provide a continuous record of department activities.

Sept. 18 - Deadline for comment on application of Baskin-Robbins Eastern Corp. for permit for two existing discharges (13 gal. per min. and 1 gal. per min.) of process wastewater into an unnamed tributary of the Pomperaug River, Southbury. COMMENTS TO DEP, ROOM 129.

Sept. 18 - Deadline for comment on application of the Stanley Works for permit for one existing discharge of 180,000 gallons per day of cooling water, condensed stream and building and roadway runoff to Piper Brook in New Britain. COMMENTS TO DEP, WATER COMPLIANCE, ROOM 129

Sept. 18 - Deadline for comment on application of Pfizer, Inc. for two existing discharges of 43,000 gallons of cooling water per day and 500,000 gallons of wash water from scrubbing operations per day to the Blackberry River in North Canaan. COMMENTS TO DEP, WATER COMPLIANCE, ROOM 129.

Sept. 18 - Deadline for comments on application of Dano Electric Company for new discharge of 5,500 gallons per day of cooling water into the Mad River, Winstead. COMMENTS TO DEP WATER COMPLIANCE, ROOM 129

Sept. 18 - Deadline for comments on application of Risdon Manufacturing Company for permit for existing discharge of 144,000 gallons per day of treated metal plating wastes into Long Meadow Brook in Naugatuck. COMMENTS TO DEP, WATER COMPLIANCE, ROOM 129.

Sept. 18 - Deadline for comments on application of Clark Metal Products, Inc. for existing discharge of 40,095 gallons per day of cooling water and blowdown and treated cleaning wastes into Ash Creek in Fairfield. COMMENTS TO DEP, WATER COMPLIANCE, ROOM 129.

Sept. 19 - Deadline for comment on application for permit of Yacht Haven West to install ten mooring piles for temporary boat storage during period from Sept. 30, '74 to Oct. 14, 1974. Information from 566-7160.

Sept. 19 - 2:30 p.m. Hearing on application of Pfizer, Inc. to DEP Air Quality Unit to operate a penicillin refining process. ROOM 221, STATE OFFICE BUILDING.

Sept. 19 - 7 p.m. Hearing on intent to adopt solid waste management regulations (see story in issue) to outline information needed and DEP procedures in permitting solid waste procedures, setting forth procedures for certification of operators, providing for management and operation of solid waste disposal, transfer stations and bulky waste disposal areas, DEP enforcement procedures, public hearing procedures and proper closing of exhausted solid waste facilities. COUNCIL CHAMBERS, TOWN HALL, EAST HARTFORD.

Sept. 19 - Deadline for comment on application of Daniel N. Beard to retain and maintain 2 causeways adjacent to Two Mile Island and the west bank of the Housatonic River in Shelton. Information from 566-7160.

Sept. 20 - 10 a.m. Public hearing on application for permit of Torin Corp. Still River Plant to discharge 145,000 gal. per day of uncontaminated cooling waters into the Still River in Torrington. ROOM 129, STATE OFFICE BUILDING, HARTFORD.

Sept. 20 - 11 a.m. Public hearing on application for permit of Glen Associates to discharge 18,000 gal.per day of treated domestic sewage into groundwaters in Southbury. ROOM 129, STATE OFFICE BUILDING, HARTFORD.

Sept. 23 - 10 a.m. Hearing on regulations regarding water pollution control, and specifically septic systems, exempting certain types of discharges from public hearings, requirements, delegating the DEP Commissioner's authority to issue permits for certain discharge categories to other state and local agencies and establishing minimum requirements for disposal systems (including subsurface disposal systems such as septic systems). See lead story. JUDICIARY ROOM, STATE CAPITOL, HARTFORD.

Sept. 23 - 7 p.m. Hearing on intent to adopt Solid Waste Management Regulations. (See Sept. 19). COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CITY HALL, BRIDGEPORT.

Sept. 23 - Deadline for comment on application of Donald Singer to construct and maintain a breakwater on both sides of Morgan Point. (Public hearing will be held in conjunction with that on application of Sound Marine, Inc.)

Sept. 23 - Deadline for comment on the application of Sound Marine, Inc. (Public hearing will be held in conjunction with that of Noank Shipyard, Inc.) to construct and maintain a pier, extension of existing breakwater and to dredge and maintain an area on the west shore of West Cove in Groton.

Sept. 24 - 7:30 p.m. Hearing on DEP intention to establish the bounds of the tidal wetlands in Old Saybrook, Ecological unit 46, Subdivision 2. Copies of map and biological report available for inspection at Town Hall. A DEP representative will be available to answer questions 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. TOWN HALL, MAIN STREET, OLD SAYBROOK.

Sept. 24 - Hearing on request for variance by O.Z. Gedney Co. to operate a gas burning annealing furnace in Terryville. Permits were previously denied by DEP based on photochemical oxidant levels in Terryville, which now exceed national ambient standards necessitating a reduction in hydrocarbon emissions. ROOM 221, STATE OFFICE BUILDING, HARTFORD.

Sept. 24 7 p.m. Hearing on Water Pollution Control Regulations, specifically septic regulations. (See Sept 23.) HALL OF RECORDS, 200 ORANGE STREET, NEW HAVEN

Sept. 25 - Deadline for comment on application of Charbert, Inc., Alton, R.I. for existing discharge of cooling water, boiler blowdown and sanitary wastes (2,000 gal. per day) into Pawcatuck River, Stonington.

Sept. 25 - Deadline for comment on application of Teknicircuits, Inc. for existing discharge of cooling water containing treated metal plating wastes (1,000 gal. per day) into Still River, Brookfield.

Sept. 25 - 7 p.m. Hearing on Water Pollution Control Regulations, specifically septic regulations. (See Sept. 23.) CLOONAN MIDDLE SCHOOL, 11 WEST NORTH STREET, STAMFORD.

Sept. 25 - 7 p.m. Hearing on intent to adopt Solid Waste Management Regulations. (See Sept. 19.) COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, CITY HALL, NORWICH.

Sept. 25 - Deadline for comment on application of The Torrington Company Machinery Division for pending discharge of cooling water (300 gal. per day) into Beaver Pond Brook, Waterbury.

Sept. 25 - Deadline for comment on application of Heublein, Inc. for existing discharge of cooling water (36,000 gal. per day) into Park River, Hartford.

Sept. 25 - Deadline for comment on application for permit of Harris Corporation, Westerly, R.I. for existing discharge of sanitary wastes containing cooling water and boiler blowdown (10,000 gal. per day) into Pawcatuck River in Stonington.

Sept. 25 - Deadline for comment on application for permit of W.A. Parsons Co., Inc. for existing discharge of cooling water (1,500 gal. per day) into tributary of the Coginchaug River in Durham.

Sept. 26 - Deadline for comment on application of Portland Riverside Marina to construct and maintain marina facilities including floats, bulkhead, floating dock, dredging and mooring piles in the Connecticut River in Portland. Information from 566-7160.

Sept. 26 - 1 p.m. Workshop for training and certification of local open burning officials. All local open burning officials must be certified by the State. To do so, each must submit an affidavit affirming he will abide by the Administrative Regulations for the Abatement of Air Pollution and the "Open Burning Guidelines", and containing a statement from the mayor or first selectman, authorizing him to be such an official; he must also pass a test given by DEP on the air regulations and "Open Burning Guidelines". ROOM 221, STATE OFFICE BUILDING, HARTFORD.

Sept. 27 - 10 a.m. Hearing on intent to adopt marine commercial bait species regulations to add marine commercial bait species to the list of bait species which can be taken under a marine commercial bait license as well as sold under a bait dealers license. Copies of the proposed regulations are available from the Fish & Waterlife Unit, DEP, ROOM 255, STATE OFFICE BUILDING, HARTFORD.

Sept. 27 - Deadline for comment on application of Old Lyme Associates Corp. to construct, install and maintain two marine facilities, 2 ramps, floats, finger floats and mooring piles in the Connecticut River just north of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bridge of Old Lyme. Information from 566-7160.

Sept. 27 - 10 a.m. Hearing on intent to amend commercial fishing regulations to specify the method and times for reporting by licensed commercial fishermen and licensed wholesale lobster dealers. ROOM 221, STATE OFFICE BUILDING, HARTFORD.

Sept. 28 - NATIONAL HUNTING AND FISHING DAY. STATEWIDE ACTIVITIES; DEP in conjunction with several sportsmen's organizations will hold a National Hunting and Fishing Day observance at its wildlife management area on Route 32 in Franklin, Connecticut on Saturday, September 28th. The daylong program is intended to provide information about and demonstrations of various sporting pastimes as well as conservation practices relating to fish and wildlife management.

Sept. 29 - Deadline for comment on application of General Dynamics Electric Boat Division to construct and maintain a bulkhead and to dredge and fill an area behind the bulkhead to an elevation of 12 ft. above mean low water mark. Information from 566-7160.

Sept. 30 - 7 p.m. Hearing on water pollution control regulations, specifically septic regulations (See Sept. 23). COUNCIL CHAMBER, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, NEW LONDON.

Oct. 1 - 8:45 - 3 p.m. Conference on Comprehensive Land-use Planning. Sponsored by the Connecticut Council on Environmental Education, Institute of Public Service and UCONN non-credit Extension. Dan Lufkin, on land use Planning, Harold Ames on Plan of Conservation and Development; Irving Fellows on Development Rights and Land Preservation techniques; Otto Schaffer and Russell Brenneman on Water Company Land; panel on land use planning with Charles Stroh, Cynthia Ivey, Edwin Kersting, Norman Benedict, Charles Scott. VETERANS' HOME, ROCKY HILL

Oct. 1 - 7:30pm Hearing on application of C.W. Blakeslee and Sons, Inc. to place and maintain fill material within the bounds of a wetland (Parcel 7 in Ecological Unit 26, subdivision 1) to provide access to an interior piece of land. HALL OF RECORDS, 200 ORANGE ST., NEW HAVEN.

Oct. 7 - 7:30 p.m. Hearing on application of Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Simone, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Pinter to fill within the established bounds of a tidal wetland, Parcel 49, Ecological Unit 30, Subdivision 1 in East Haven. BOARD OF EDUCATION, LECTURE HALL, EAST HAVEN.

Oct. 8 - 10 a.m. Hearing on the application of City of New Haven, Dept. of Police Services for variance to operate a gas powered boiler for a hotwater heating system for a four story facility. Room 221, STATE OFFICE BUILDING, HARTFORD.

Oct. 11 - 2 p.m. Hearing on adoption of pesticide regulations to outline criteria to classify pesticides, provide for phasing-in of five year registration period, set variance procedures. (see story in issue) JUDICIARY ROOM, STATE CAPITOL, HARTFORD.

Oct. 12, 13 - Conference on New England lakes, workshop on problems of lakes, status under Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, state programs concerning problems such as algae control, lake management, limnology. Information from 633-2419. EVERGREEN VALLEY RESORT, KESER LAKE (NEAR BRIDGETON, MAINE).

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STATE OFFICE BUILDING HARTFORD, CT. 06115

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